Introduced by Senator Rubio

January 28, 2013

An act to add Section 18928 to the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to public social services.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 134, as introduced, Rubio. CalFresh.

Existing federal law provides for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly the Food Stamp Program, under which nutrition assistance benefits, formerly referred to as food stamps, are allocated to each state by the federal government. That program, as administered in California, is known as CAlFresh. Under existing state law, pursuant to CalFresh, California's federal allocation is distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law authorizes a county to deliver CalFresh benefits through the use of an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system and also prohibits recipients from purchasing certain items with their CalFresh benefits.

This bill would, to the extent permitted by federal law, require the State Department of Social Services to modify the list of allowable food items purchasable under CalFresh to prohibit recipients of CalFresh benefits from purchasing with those benefits sweetened beverages containing more than 10 calories per cup, except as specified. The bill would require the department to seek all necessary federal approvals to implement these provisions.

To the extent that this bill would increase the duties of county officials that administer CalFresh, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

SB 134 -2-

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) Two-thirds of adults and nearly one in three children are overweight or obese in the United States. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that 24.8 percent of Californians are obese. Obesity presents a major financial burden to the state because it is associated with common chronic conditions including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. The "obesogenic" elements of American society must be addressed to improve both the public and fiscal health of the nation.
- (b) In May 2010, the White House Task Force on Childhood Obesity called for the nation's food assistance programs to contribute to the solution to the multifaceted problem of obesity by ensuring access to nutritious foods. Currently, under the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) guidelines for the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), CalFresh recipients have a relatively large degree of freedom with respect to which food products they may purchase with their SNAP dollars, through the Golden State Advantage Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card. There are a number of items, however, that are not allowed to be purchased with the EBT card at point-of-sale, including alcoholic beverages, cigarettes, cat litter, and hot foods.
- (c) While the USDA claims that SNAP's stated goal is to "provide food assistance to raise levels of nutrition among low-income individuals," recent epidemiological and public health studies focused on California's SNAP population have indicated that SNAP participants are more likely to be obese than non-SNAP

3 SB 134

participants. Additionally, soda consumption among participants is significantly higher than nonparticipants.

- (d) Excess consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages, including, but not limited to, soda, promotes both tooth decay and increased body weight in children while providing few essential nutrients. Additionally, SNAP recipients purchase at least 40 percent more sugar-sweetened beverages than do other consumers, according to the USDA's National Health and Nutrition Survey.
- (e) In response, the Legislature is requesting the State Department of Social Services to seek all necessary federal approvals to modify the list of allowable foods that may be purchased with CalFresh benefits in California to prohibit the purchase of sugar-sweetened beverages, including, but not limited to, sodas, that have little or no nutritional value and contribute to obesity and poor health outcomes.
- SEC. 2. Section 18928 is added to the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:
- 18928. (a) To the extent permitted by federal law, the State Department of Social Services shall modify the list of allowable food items that may be purchased with federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program dollars under CalFresh so that no CalFresh benefits may be used to purchase sweetened beverages containing more than 10 calories per cup, except that CalFresh benefits may be used to purchase juice without added sugar, milk products, and milk substitutes, even if sweetened.
- (b) The department shall use culturally sensitive campaigns to promote the modifications made to CalFresh pursuant to this section as well as the benefits of healthy and nutritious eating habits.
- (c) In implementing this section, the department may collaborate with any public or nongovernmental organizations that promote the health and well-being of all Californians.
- (d) The department shall seek all necessary federal approvals to implement this section, which may include a waiver of federal law from the United States Department of Agriculture.
- SEC. 3. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made

4 SB 134

- pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.